DAILT, Per Nonth

THE BUR, New York City.

Sound Doctrine.

The letter of Mr. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS in reply to an invitation to be present at the Western Commercial Congress, contains this meat of sound doctrine:

"What our country needs most of all, in my judg ment, is in matters legislative to be severely lot alone, and that the industrious and thrifty people thereof be permitted to work out their and its salvation in their permitted to work out their and he balvance in toown way. If so left, they will work out that salvation a
ground deal quicker and a ground deal more satisfactorily
that they will ever duceded in doing while the Government ingomantly encumbers them with its well-meant
her more in-advised accounts."

The tendency to look to the Government for direction and assistance in matters which are none of the Government's business, seems to increase; and it is especially strong just at present in a number of the States represented in this Western Congress.

The whole Farmers' Alliance movement is nothing more nor less than an attempt to improve the condition of the farmer by the aid of legislation and at the expense of the Government. The farmers of the South, the Southwest, and the Northwest will find out in the end that as Mr. ADAMS says, they must work out their salvation in their own way.

The Government cannot be of any permanent help to them in their business. For them and for men in other occupations, intelligence, labor, and persistence are better than all the legislation that can be devised in their help. They cannot be made prosperous by act of Congress; and the utmost paternal legislation in their favor will prove emphatically a clog upon their power of initiative and their spirit of enterprise.

Cleaning Out the Buzzard Nest.

One of the ablest, plainest, and most forcible Democratio platforms ever made is that lately adopted by the Democrats of Little Rock in their municipal campaign:

"Be it resolved by this Convention. That it is the wish of this Convention, or their constituents, that the Democratic Mayor clean out this bussard nest from stem to stern: that we want a Democratic Administra-tion, pure, plain, and simple."

Republicans and Independents have been holding office in Little Rock. They will not do so much longer. The straight Democratic ticket nominated on this straight Democratic platform was elected by a heavy majority, and the buzzard nest will be cleaned out. The metaphor is mixed, but the Democracy of it is pure.

Whenever the Democratic party demands a Democratic Administration, pure, plain, and simple, it will be sure of union and have more than a reasonable hope of victory. Fantastic policies, and the forcing of issues not heartily and unanimously accepted by the party, will produce diagust and revolt. Pure, plain, and simple Democracy and the cleaning out of the buzzard nest make up a sound and an ample Democratic platform.

Suppose there should be War in Europe

If war should break out in Europe during the approaching summer, and it is generally acknowledged that such an event is probable, what seems likely to be the outcome? How far have recent events affected the relative strength of the parties to the struggle? Can Germany still look forward, as she has looked, with confidence to another Rossbach or Sedan, or has she reason to apwhat narrowly the European situation, as it has been modified on the one hand by the close alliance of France and Bussia and the curious attitude of Turkey, and, on the other, by the retirement of BIBMAROK and CRISEI from the direction of their respective Governments.

We may start with the assumption that even if Italy should take an active part in the contest-and ber course under the Marquis DI RUDINI is by no means certain-not a single Italian soldier would be available for service on German soil. The same thing may be said of Austria: the entire force at the disposal of the Hapsburg Kaiser would be needed to defend Galicia against the legions of the Cmr. Already half a million Russians are so massed that they can enter Austria on that frontier. At least half a million more can be isunched against Posen and east Prussia. Short and relatively easy is the road from Warsaw to Berlin, as the Great Frederick learned to his sorrow in the Seven Years' War. To make head against Russia in this quarter, and to shield at all costs the capital, would occupy at least one-half of the German active army and of the Landwehr. Only one-half, therefore, of the military force which WILLIAM II. possesses upon paper would be available for the impending duel to the death with France. The chances, consequently, are that on the Moselle and the Rhine the French would outnumber the Germans three to one. Nor is it any longer true that the German rank and file are superior in steadiness, or the German officers in education. Man for man, the French today are equal, and they have what their nents know not—that furia Francese which, once aroused by victory, is irresistible.

Italy is nearly bankrupt under the bur-dens of a peace establishment. She is financially incapable of sustaining a prolonged war on a great scale. It is true that certain stipulations of the triple alliance may bind her to interference; but of all Governments the Italian has paid the least ed to treaties. The perfidy of the house of Savoy is one of the stock themes of history; and we have seen it exemplified in our own day by the occupation of Rome in the teeth of the most solemn treaty engagements. Why should Italy, which broke faith in 1870 with France, her liberator, keep faith in 1891 with the German for whom she has no sympathy, and with the Austrian whom she detests? It cannot lie close to the heart of M. RUDINI to fulfil the pledges made by his predecessor, CRISPI; that is plain from his public utterances see his entrance into office. Suppose, owever, that he felt himself constrained to an ostensible and perfunctory compliance with treaty obligations? Italy would need all the military strength which she possesses and herself from the French fleet; to save her seaports and the great island of Sicily from occupation. Should she venture to concentrate some troops on the borders of Savoy and Nice, it would need but a French army corps to repel the demonstran. If in 1966 an Austrian Archduke, with the few soldiers that could be spared from

Italian invasion on her south ast frontier.

There remains Turkey. It has hitherto been taken for granted that Turkey would cooperate with the triple alliance against her old opponent, Russia. There is no doubt, however, that for some years Russian influence has regained the prepon derance at Constantinople, which it passesed before Sir STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE turned the scale in vor of the Western powers. It sise a significant circumstance, which has lately been pointed out, that, while the Turks have been busied in rendering the passage of the Dardanelles impossible, not a step has been taken toward the blocking of the Bos-porus. What can this mean except that Russian rather than British ironolads would be welcomed at Stamboul? What bribes, what compensations, have been put forward to secure the Sultan's neutrality is. of course, unknown, but we may reasonably conjecture that the restoration of Egypt figures among them. It is well understood that Cairo, next to Constantinople, is the most splendid of Moslem capitals. At all events, the signs at present are that the next war in Europe will find the Sultan not a participant, but an onlooker.

The situation as we have here outlined it would be revolutionized at once if BISMARCE and Causes were to resume the reins of power. Indeed, it never would have become what it now is, had those accomplished statesmen remained in office. But alike in Germany and in Italy, the young men have made up their minds that they are able to go on without the veterans. We shall watch with interest the result of the experiment.

The Authority of the Bible.

In the opinion of the Rev. Dr. JOHNSON, one of the committee to revise the Westminster Confession, Prof. Bargos's "ideas are not at variance with any of the cardinal principles of our faith."

According to the Christian Union, representative of Congregationalism, which derives its system of doctrine from the same Calvinistic source, Prof. Briggs simply belongs to a school of thought in which he has elates "a considerable proportion of eminent theologians, both in our theological seminaries and pulpits." Hence, it argues, the critics of that school," mindful of "the warning afforded by the result of the trial of ALBERT BARNES," "are afraid to put its remost representative in the Presbyterian Church on trial for heresy, lest the result of the trial should be another division in the Church," and therefore they are trying to silence him by "processes of ecclesiastical

These are two very interesting expression of opinion. If what Dr. Johnson says is true, it is high time that the "cardinal principles of our faith" should be restated in language very different from that employed in the Westminster Confession. That standard of faith declares that all the books contained in the Bible accepted by Protesttants "are given by inspiration of Gon," and that their authority "dependeth not upon the testimony of any man or Church, but wholly upon GoD (who is truth itself), the Author thereof." It proclaims the "infallible truth" of Scripture and its "entire perfection." It pronounces both the Old Testament and the New Testament to have been 'immediately inspired by Gop," and declares that " the infallible rule of interpretation of Scripture is the Scripture itself," and that the "Supreme Judge" of the truth of the "doctrines of men" "can be no other but the Holy Spirit speaking in the Scripture." It says that "a Christian believeth to be true whatsoever is revealed in the Word, for the authority of Gop Himself speaking therein, and acteth differently upon that which each particular passage thereof containeth." Finally, under the laws for the government of the Presbyterian Church every candidate for the ministry is required solemnly to affirm that he believes "the Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments to be the Word only infallih and practice.

According to the usual rules of interprets tion, these principles and declarations, in both letter and spirit, are directly contrary to the view of Dr. BRIGGS that the Scriptures contain many errors, and are only inspired as to the concept, or the general impression they make on the mind. Their language, being a human vehicle of expression, he treats as open to human imperfections, and their precise statements of fact as liable to error because of the limitations of human knowledge and apprehension. That seems to be about what he means. Is that the understanding of Biblical inspiration which we get from the Confession? A civil court would not so interpret the document if it were submitted to its adjudication. Dr. BRIGGS may be right: but if he is right, the Confession is plainly wrong; it teaches false doctrine. and must be rebuilded anew from the very foundation.

It may be, as the Christian Union says, that fear of inviting the consequences of the heresy trial of ALBERT BARNES, one of the causes of the long-continued New and Old School division of the Presbyterians, will prevent a like experiment in the case of Dr. BRIGGS. In all probability, his formal condemnation would lead to the disruption of the body, if not nominally at least really, for he represents some of the most powerfu of the Presbyterian intellects of both the clergy and the faity. Such a division of opinion and sentiment has already been made manifest in the discussion as to the revision of the Confession and upon the positions taken in the famous inaugural address of Dr. BRIGGS. The mass of the denomination, or, at any rate, a great part of it, seems to have drifted away from its old anchorage of faith, and the distinction between the present liberal and conservative parties is radical, while the rupture between the Now School and the Old School of fifty years ago was superficial by comparison, and, therefore, easily healed as time went on. So fundamental is this present separation that, whatever is done with Prof. BRIGGS, it must eventually either break up Presbyterian unity or the party of revolution must tri-

umph over all. The first call to arms will te the discussion in the coming General Assembly as to whether the appointment of this theologian to his now chair in the seminary shall be approved or condemned. If it is condemned the logical consequence would be his trial for herosy; but as the Christian Union says, his opponents may hesitate to go to that extremity. Probably the theological seminary would continue to stand by the accused professor, whether he was condemned or not. and that would amount to a practical denominational division which would be very troublesome. But the rupture will have to come unless the conservative party surrenders. Prof. BRIGGS cannot be overthrown. He represents opinions and principles widely held among Presbyterians, the Confession agreeing or disagreeing, and he is now the leader of a movement which will Königgrain, found it easy to crush the whole go forward and never backward. It is a

that Practice has any cause to dread an | the limits of Precbyterianism, and even if his own immediate denomination discusses him, he can easily find an ecclesiastical home elsewhere, and within the domains of

nominal orthodoxy. The discussion now is not what are the doctrines of Scripture, but what is the authority of Scripture; whether the Bible is to stand as the infalli ble and unerring Word of GoD, or whether it is to be treated as containing human writings marred by human imperfections and misconceptions. Of course, until that question is decided it is uscless to go on with any attempt to alter superficially a tem of theology based on the theory of the Westminster Confession that the canonical Scriptures are "infallible in truth," of "entire perfection," and "immediately inspired by Gop."

Indefinite Delay in Murder Cases.

On the 24th of February last the Court of Appeals of this State affirmed the judgments against CHARLES MCELVAINE and NICOLA TREZZA, both of whom had been convicted in the Kings County Court of Sessions of the crime of murder in the first degree. McEL-VAIRE, it will be remembered, killed a Brooklyn grocer named Luca, whose house he had entered for purposes of robbery.
THEMEA shot an Italian named SALVANO in the village of Flatbush. The Court of Appeals approved the conviction in each case, both upon the law and the facts; and so far as the judicial system of this State is concerned, unless the Governor should interfere in the exercise of the pardoning power, it followed that both of these convicted murderers would be put to death by electrical execution.

The enforcement of the judgment in both cases, however, has been indefinitely postponed by means of an application, not to any State tribunal, but to Judge LACOMBE of the Circuit Court of the United States. He has been asked in each case to grant a writ of habeas corpus on the ground that the prisoner has been denied some right guaranteed him by the Federal Constitution. He refused to grant the writ. Thereupon the prisoner applied for a writ of error to the Supreme Court of the United States. This the Judge is compelled to allow under the acts of Congress relating to procedure in the courts of the United States; and the effect of granting it is to stay all proceedings for the enforcement of the judgment until the case can be reviewed and decided

by the Supreme Court at Washington. Here we have two notable illustrations of the facility with which the prompt punishment of murder may be prevented by resort to the Federal courts. It could make no difference how trivial might be the grounds upon which the application to Judge LACOMBE was made. He was bound to allow an appeal under the Federal law as it now exists; and the result is that even though there may not be a single point worthy of serious consideration to present to the Supreme Court, the execution of the criminal must be postponed until that tribunal has passed upon the question, which

it may not do until autumn. Any system is radically wrong which makes it possible to delay the enforcement of a State judgment in cases of murder after that judgment has been affirmed by the highest State tribunal, unless a case of probable error involving some question of Fed eral jurisdiction is clearly made out. We do not say that a stay of proceedings ought never to be granted where an application for release upon writ of habeas corpus has been denied by a Federal court; but we do say that such a stay should not be a matter of right under such circumstances as those of the cases of McELVAINE and TREZZA. The Judge should be empowered to stay proceedings if he thinks there is any merit whatever in the application; but on the other hand he should be authorized to refuse such a stay wherever it is clear that the application has no sufficient basis either in the law or the facts, and is made solely

for purposes of delay. When Congress meets it is to be hoped will promptly demand a change in the statute in this respect. So long as a convioted murderer can indefinitely put off his execution by means of applications to the Federal courts, it will be impossible to administer the criminal law of this State in an efficient or satisfactory manner.

Defying the British Lion.

In Europe's scramble to parcel out Africa we have heard little of the sentiments with which the natives have regarded the proceedings. They have seldom been put to the trouble of giving their consent at all, and usually they have first heard of their new status as an accomplished fact. King Mwanga and Uganda were last year pulled into the British empire in this uncermonious way, and we are indebted to the missionaries at Victoria Nyanza for an account of the perturbation and perplexity that filled the savage breasts of her Majesty's new subjects when they were told that ceforth they were British.

If there was anything Mwanga and the predominant Roman Catholic party were agreed upon, it was that they could get along very well without the British. A short time pefore, Mr. Jackson, agent of the British East Africa Company, had happened along, sager to preëmpt a few more kingdoms and big with a project for the good of Uganda. He proposed in behalf of the company to pocket all the revenues, maintain order, control the trade, and peasion the King and all the dignitaries of the country. The King and his nobles laughed the proposal to scorn, little dreaming that at that very time England and Germany were settling the question of the future ownership of Uganda. The Waganda were sharp enough to see that they must belong to somebody in Europe, but they nursed the delusion that they might look around and choose their future ruler themselves. When Jackson shook the dust of Uganda off his feet they began to look around. At that moment the rescued EMIN, having plunged afresh into Africa, was nearing the Nyanza, and when MWANGA heard that the great man was within reach

place the country under German protection. That was the situation on the beautiful morning of Nov. 1 last when Missionary WALKER arrived in Uganda with the great news that the British and Germans had cut the East African ple and that Uganda had fallen to the English. It was a bad day for WALKER and his brother Englishmen. The King was surprised and furious. The followers of the Roman Catholic priests, who now control the politics of the State, grew angrier the more they thought it over, and the English missionaries had about decided that they had better get out of the new British territory when a diversion to the north gave them a breathing spell. Hostile Arabs and their allies were approaching, and all hands united to repel the common foe. The enemy was repulsed, and then the King and his distracted nobles settled down again to further contemplation of the edigus Brit-Italian army at Custozza, it is not likely powerful movement extending far beyond ish question. The first thing they did was

he sent out a fleet of boats to pull day and

night for the southern shore, taking the

nessage to EMIN to hasten to Uganda and

to read a polite note from EMIN declining with thanks to visit Uganda, which, he said, had become a British possession.

At this point the missionary narrative doses; but a few weeks ago a brief despatch from Zanzibar announced that the British missionaries in Uganda had lost all influence, that the young King declined to recognize the British protectorate, and that he had declared his country to be under the protection of the French. When England and Germany made their fine treaty they certainly did not expect that the party of the third part would act in this unseemly manner. Great Britain will doubtless be equal to the emergency, and will teach the young man before she gets through that he is playing the hopeless part of the belligerent buil defying the locomotive.

The bill for the regulation of immigration that was introduced to the House of Representatives last December by Congressman Longs of Massachusetts, provided that each alien taking passage to the United States a any European port should be required to obtain a certificate from the American Consul w that port. This certificate was to attest that its bearer was of good character, was physically and mentally sound, was self-supporting and was able to read either his own language or the English. The Longs bill was under debare in the House for some time, but was superseded in January last by the bill of Congressman Owen of Indiana, which became law. The provisions of the present law are not nearly as restrictive as those of the Longs bill were, and that section of the latter which required a consular certificate was struck out. There was at least one of the features of the Longs bill that was properly eliminated from the Owny bill, but it would have been well if the certificate section had been adopted with

It is not likely that the National American Woman's Conference will get any hints toward the invention of a "business woman's dress" from the the exhibition of the Rational Dress Society in London It appears that the leaders of that society favor not only the rationality of the feminine garb, but also its duality, and are disposed to announce their approval of a silk blouse and Syrian trousers. There are probably but few of the rational business women of the United States who would be willing to make their appearance in that sort of dress.

It is officially reported by a Treasury agent stationed near the Canadian border that between 20,000 and 30,000 European immigrants have entered the United States through Canada thus far this year, and that among them were hundreds of "undesirables," who, if they had come by steamship to this or any other American seaport, would have been debarred under the new immigration law. On Thursday last THE BUN printed a despatch to the effect that a Liverpool steamer had just put ashore at Halifax 500 steerage passengers ound for the United States which they knew they could enter without being subjected to aspection or the head tax. This sort of thing has reached larger proportions during the present year than it had ever previously reached, though, in fact, it has been going on for years.

Last week, when the Secretary of the Treas ury, who is empowered to enforce the immiration act, was in this city, the subject was brought to his notice. He assured Superintendent WEBER that it would soon be investigated, and that immigrant inspectors would be appointed for service along the Canadian border, as provided by law.

The evil in question has grown so great and is increasing so rapidly as to make it necessary that Secretary FOSTER shall lose no time in taking such action as will put a stop to it.

Next summer another attempt will be made o climb to the top of Mount St. Elias. The party will be under the command of Prof. ISRAEL C. RUSSELL, who led the expedition sent out in 1890 by the National Geographic Society. In approaching the mountain next time, as we infer from the programme published, the exorers will not repeat their long tramp over the placiars from Vakutat Bay, but will land at ley Bay, as Schwarza did. and wade up Jones River. The news that his mighty stream is to be invaded by rubber boots upon unsympathetic feet must fill the soul of the aged Gronge JONES with gloomy forebodings.

States has grown so large as to be detrimental to the interests of the provinces, and the Catholic Bishop of Sherbrooke has issued a mandement in which it is discouraged. There is no doubt that Canadians ought to "think twice" before leaving their country. There are many opportunities of success for industrious people in the British American provinces. There are hundreds of millions of acres of fortile land awaiting cultivation; there are vast forests awaiting the axe; there are cattle ranges in the western region; there are fisheries on the seaboard: there are commercial feets at the ports; there are business and mechanical industries and manufactories in the cities; there are natural resources too numerous to think of. There is room in the provinces for a population vastly greatly than that which they now have. True, the winter season is long and cold, especially in lower Canada, which the people are leaving, but it is not intolerable. True, there are other disadvantages in many parts of Canada, but they can all be overcome or endured.

Moreover, among the Canadians who have prossed the line and come to this country. there must be some who have regretted that they did so.

The King of Italy must be taking notice of the fact that his subjects are still rushing to this country as fast as they can get steamships to carry them here, and that they are no deterred from doing so by the lynching at New Orieans. He must also notice that the tens of thousands of his subjects now living in this country do not rush back to Italy on account of the state of things here, and that they are not promoted to do so either by fright or by anger. The King and even Minister Dr HUDINI would do well to ponder upon these facts while striving to determine the policy of Italy in regard to the "American question."

The talk of the town in these times is about the microbe, and many men as well as women seem to be afflicted with an anti-mierobatic mania. The enemy is to be found everywhere, in the air, in the water, in the ground, in the food, and on the person, revelling in the sunshine and enjoying life in the house. He is a disease-breeder, a pain-producer, a groan-raiser, and even in some cases a mind-destroyer. He cannot be seen with the naked ere, and he scares some of the men who take a look at him through a microscope. You may tame a lion, but cannot tame a microbe: you may pull the fange of a viper, but the microbe must se killed to render him harmless, if indeed he be not dangerous even after his death It may yet be necessary, in order to secure the preservation of mankind, to establish a Unirereal Anti-Microbatio Philanthropic Association. It is something worth knowing, however, in these times that the human race has continued to exist and fatten for ages along-

side of the microbe. JAMES THOMPSON, for many years head of the stereotyping department of THE BUN. has ost his son and only child. The sympathy all who respect a conscientious and faithful man is his in this heart-breaking misfortune.

Russia seems somewhat to resemble the family man who had a dim suspicion when he boarded the Mississippi steamer that he had oft something behind, but counted his items of luguage several times before it occurred to him that the missing articles were his wife and nine children. Twenty-five thousand Turke-mans who live compactly together in the southwest corner of the trans-Caspian prove . if you wish.

ince have just been discovered by the census taker. Russia did not know of their existence before. They are probably not grateful for the discovery, as they will necessive be afficied with the Russian rax collector, and will be compelled to help bear the burdens of govern-

ment even though they have a very poor opinion of its benefits.

It is a fact in favor of the Italians in New York that almost as soon as they come here they adopt the commendable American habit of sending their boys and girls to the public rehools. In the Italian district west Bowery the schools are crowded with Italian children. who are found to be apt pupils in the classes and obedient to their teachers. Thus there children learn the English language. acquire the rudiments of education, become amiliar with American life and ways, and are taught to believe in American Institutions. It may be taken for granted that, by the time they reach their maturity, they will be good American citizens, upholders of order, and fully imbaed with the spirit of American

freedom, CHICCORY AND BEET SUGAR IN AS-BINIBOIA.

Ell Perkins Finds these Plants West of Winnipeg in Canada.

REGINA, Assinibola, April 15.-I spent yesterday at Whitewood, half way between Brandon and Regina, on the Canadian Pacific Rail-road, in the province of Assinibola, Canada, Here I met Baron de Bariban, who is opening up 4,000 acres of land to be put into French chiccory and best angar.

When I asked the Baron why he did not start

his chiceo: y farm in the United States, he said, in broken English:

"Ze bill McKinlee makes chiccory come free into the United States, while Canada puts a duty of 2 cents per pound on it, and John Macdenald says he will put a 10-cent duty on it H We Want IL" Where will be your market?" I asked.

"Ze United States mostly," was the reply. I find the chiccory plant is like the parsnip, It is a smooth white root, and can stay out through the winter like the paranip. Thus the farmer can harvest it any time from September to May. It is a vegetable, and can be cooked and oaten like the paranip. It is a litter vegetable, like coffee, but nerfectly healthful. Cattle and sheep eat it and thrive. The process of making chicory for the market is simply to elice it and dry it brown like dried numbkin and then grind it like coffee. The Baron says chiccory does not adulterate coffee, it simply modifies the taske and improves it. The United States, he said, imports acveral million dollars' worth of chiccory from France, and as soon as the United States puts a tariff on it we shall commence its entityation in Illinois and the Western States. Baron Baribau kindly offered to sent me seed to New York, and I presume he would be glad to send seed to any accredited American who desires to raise it. To the farmers west of Manitoba he payaghirty cen a per bushel for chiccory roots, and they raise about 300 bushels to the acre. the farmer can harvest it any time from Sen

chiccory roots, and they raise about 300 business to the acre.

The machinery for making beet sugar at Whitewood is on the wav from France. Though no sufrituous liquors are allowed to be made or sold in the British Northwest Territories, the Canadian Parliament has passed a bill allowing this French company to use the beet refuse for making high wines and pure spirita. These industries are exciting attention all over western Canada. I send the first true account to This Sun to be published in the States.

They are all through sowing wheat here. A very early spring, Wheat worth here eighty-five cents: big price.

Elt Perrina.

THE SURPLUS DISAPPEARING.

secretary Foster Devising Means to Ense the Situation.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—The prospective large payments on account of pensions, public works, and maturing bonds, and the rather low end of receipts, with resulting possibilities of the disappearance of the surplus, are evidently causing some uneasines; among the financial officers of the Treasury Department. If means can be devised to put in circulation the subsidiary silver-about \$21,000,000 some degree of relief is expected, but Becretary Foster has in view also another measure to ease the situation, though he has as yet not reached a determination in the matter.

This plan concerns the 4% per cent, bonds, amouting to \$50,000,000, which mature next september. The Secretary believes that the national banks, which hold \$32,000,000 of the bonds, would be glad to retain them as a basis for circulation if permitted to do so, even at a reduced rate of interest. It is regarded as feasible to float these bonds at 2 per cent. The Becretary finds precedent for the plan in the action of Secretary Windom, who when Secretary in 1881, kept outstanding a large amount of 5 and 6 per cent, bonds at a large reduction of interest by consent of the bondholdrs. degree of relief is expected, but Secretary

SENATOR SAXTON DISTRESSED.

Reform Company (Limited), Senator Saxton came down from Albany yes-

erday in answer to a summons from the P. M. L. and its allies. They had discovered that the Saxton amendments to the Ballot Reform law didn't suit them. The Senator appeared yesterday looking anxious and troubled. The jury which had gathered in Horaco E Deming's office looked stern. It was composed of Whoeler H. Peckham, H. E. Deming, Wm. M. Ivins, H. R. Beekman, Louis F. Post, E. Ellery Anderson, J. Noble Hayes, James W. Pryor. John B. Leavitt, George St. John Leavens, Lawrence Dunham. W. T. Croasdals. Andrew Jackson Steers. Walter B. Lozan, John J. Chapman, A. E. Wahlradt, Wm. S. Opdyke, and

Jackson Steers, water b. Logan, John J. Chapman A. E. Wahlradt, Wm. S. Opdyke, and John G. Agar.

Senator Saxton promised to do all in his power to get the Senate to withdraw the amendments from the Governor's hands. It was decided to submit to Gov. Hill a memorandum of some of the objections to the bill. In a statement made after the conference Mr. Saxton esid that thore were a number of errors in the printing or engressing of the bill which warranted its recall; but he does not concur with the sircle of reformers in fearing that harm will be done by the amendments, which allow any regular candidate to forbid the use of his name on official independent ballots, and which give independents only one set of official ballots. Still he is willing to have the cavent clause stricken out.

One of the errors in the printed bill illuminates the following sentence:

"A paster shall be so attached to the ballot that when the ballot is folded no portion of such ballot shall be visible."

AGAINST THE "MAIN PHONOGRAPH." The Attorney-General of California Oppose

Block Exchange Methods

SAN FRANCISCO, April 18,-Attorney-General Hart has begun proceedings against the San Francisco public Stock Exchange in which he asks that the corporation be enjoined from delog business, and that its mode of doing buriuess be decreed to be illegal and in viola tion of the law, and that its charter be forfeited. The complaint sets forth that all the bids and offers made in the Exchange are "through the offers made in the Exchange are "through the agency of what is known and called in the bylawa the 'main phonograph': that no bid or offer is or ever will be spoken into the main phonograph to be announced that all the bids and offers dictated to the phonograph evilladers to be announced by the main phonograph for the purpose of purchase or sale are made try a person dictailing alleged orders without hearing of other members of the Exchange, without hearing of only the purpose of public, and without hearing of any person who may buy or sell in said Exchange other than the operator."

The Attornay-General declares this mode of business in violation of the Penal tode of the State and of the ordinances of the city and county of San Francisco against letteries, gambling, and games of chance.

Covernor Hill's State Papers From the Albany Press.

Governor Hill is not ambitious to schieve greatness to rade dectrinaires made a very palpable hit.

The Hope of the Republicans. From the Cleveland Londor,
The Fifty-second Congress will probably be a "billion follow Congress," too.

Sing Mi in the Right Pinco. From the Boston Herald. A Chinaman named Sing Hi has taken the position of

Quite Satisfactory. Jack-I meant to have brought you one of my cigara at I forgot. I trust you'll take the word for the deed Tom-Oh yes. In fact I rather prefer it. Well Monnt, but-

Daubs—New, Miss Hunter, places feet pleases theirs is—keep that for a memoni until I coloh it. * There. New you may resume your natural express

THREE SISTER SHIPS.

What the Trinic of the Yorkiows, Con-cord, and Beautagion Show.

WASHINGTON, April 18. - The official report of the forced draught trial trip of the gunboat Bennington, which has just been rent in, makes it possible to compare the three 1.701-ton gun-bonts which have been added to the new steel fleet. Such a comparison has a public inter est, as illustrating the condition and progress of the art of mayal construction in the United States in vessels of this class.

The Yorktown, Concord, and Bennington are sister cruisers, the first named being built by the Cramps at Philadelphia and the last two by the Quinterd Iron Works of New York, using the yard at Chester. They are practi ally identical in dimensions, being 228 feet long by 36 beam, 18% in depth of hold from top of main deck beams to top of floors, and 1s in mean draught, except that the Concord is put at 14 feet 416 inches. Each has a maximum coal capacity of 400 tons in the bunkers.

The machinery also is of the same type, each vessel having a single triple expansion engine, the diameters of the three cylinders being respectively 22, 31, and 50 inches, with s common stroke of 30 inches. Each has four steel bollers, 17% feet long by 9% feet diame furnaces, having a maximum diameter of 41 inches and a minimum of 87. Recping in mind these common points of the unchinery in the three vessels, it is next to le no.e i that the Yorktown's contract called for the development of 8.000 horse power, but in her actual trial she reached over 3,392. Accordingly, in the contract for the Concord and Penning on a minimum of 3,400-horse power was exacted.

The contract price for the Yorktown had 1 sen \$455,000, and she had earned in premium. at the ationiated rate of \$100 for each unit of surplus in horse power, close upon \$40,000 surplus in horse power, close upon \$40,000, Accordingly, the new centract in calling for 400 more horse power, could afford at the same rate to pay \$40,000 more for each vesse, or \$495,000. The Quintaru Iron Works a lpulated to build the Concord and Penn inton at \$490,000 each. The following tabulated statement will tell the remainder of the facts developed on the trial of the three sister ships and the results accomplished:

Forktown. 140, 13, 1860. Jan. 18. April 2, 18.1. 1801. Page of fried. 1950. 1851.

Total heather surface. 1950. 1851.

Total surface tone 55. 65. 65. 2,052,41 feet in feet in feet in. Pitch of screw...

Steam at bollera, pounds...

pounds...

steam at enginea, pounds destroctiver.

Steam at second receiver, second receiver, about the vacuum in condenser, in inches.

Reveutions of main enginea.

Temperature of injection.

Temperature of discharge charge. 150.5 101,3 148,53 153.75 161.05 70.7 78.275 70.03 20,15 29.77 24 93 24.03 150,073 156.96 152 41 40.4 23 39.2 lion. Fabreshell.
Temperature of decharge.
Temperature of feed
Air pressure in unches
of water.
Revolutions of sir and
circulating pumja
Mean effective pressure H. P. cylinders.
D. P. cylinders.
D. P. cylinders.
L. P. cylinders. 125 407.5 121.75 51.15 57.3 H. F. eylinders.
L. P. cylinders.
L. P. cylinders.
Collective horse power of main engines.
Indicated herse power air and circulating pumps.
Blower engines.
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Augreeate horse power main engines and auxiliaries and auxiliaries to main horse power of auxiliaries to main horse power of main engine.
Speed in knots average four hours.
Speed in knots average four hours.
Speed in knots average four hours.
Contract prices dollars. 3,205.28 8,314,303 3,322,80 8,892.25 8,494.529 8,486,08 16.14 16.8 | Speed in knots maximum | 17.2 | 17.4 | 17.8 | 17.8 | 17.2 | 17.4 | 17.8 | 17.9 | 17.4 | 17.8 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.

*Omitting horse power of dynamo and steering engines. It may be noted here that the air pressure in the Yorktown is in the fire room; in the Concord and Bennington in the ash pana. It is a subject of congratulation for the navy, and for the builders of these handy, useful, and economical vessels, that the ploneer of her class, the Yorktown, exceeded by 392% horse power the requirements of her contract, and that the Concord and Hennington have now sach alignify surpassed even the Yorktown in horse power, with machinery built later on the gain in speed effected by the two later vessels of this class. The Concord gains, it would appear, one-fifth of a knot over the Yorktown's maximum, and makes the still more important gain of two-thirds of a knot over the Yorktown's average for the four hours together. But the Bennington now makes as gress, an advance above the Yorktown. She surpasses the Yorktown by three-fifths of a knot at her maximum, and, what is much more worthy of note, ioum, and, what is much more worthy of note, she shows herself to be unward of a knot and one-third faster than the Yorktown in the average of a sustained forced draught trial

average of a sustained forced draught trial during four consecutive hours.

Had the contract for the Concord and Bennington been based in its revisions for preinium on achieving a greater peed than the
Yorktown, instead of on reaching greater
horse power, the contractors, instead of the
\$4,062 extra they have earned, would at the
usual rates reap a very large reward.

The Bennington is now to be submitted to
some alterations, which have been auguosted
both by the experience of the Yorktown and
by that of the Archer class in the British navy,
and these, it is believed, will make her still
more serviceable.

The National Republican League Meeting. CINCINNATI, April 18. - The committee of arrangements for the fourth annual meeting of the Republican League of the United States finished arrangements for the meeting last night. The Convention will have a thousand delegates, and will meet at noon on Tuesday, at Music Hall, and after the usual preliminary at Music Hall, and after the usual preliminary address. will hold a business meeting. On Tuesday eyening there will be a mass meeting. John M. Langaton will preside. Among the speakers invited are Chennecy M. Depew. ex-Gov. Foraker. I. E. McConns. James G. Blaine. J. C. Spooner. William B. Allison. ex-Gov. Alger. William McKinley. Thomas B. Reed. John Sherman, and John McLeingston. On Wednesday there will be a street perinde of all local and visiting clubs and a reception and ball at the Armory.

Love's Chilling Baptism. From the Chicago Tril une.

From the Cheese Tritum.

Fam Haskell, a young man from Western avenue and Mineteenth street, whose ambition is to open a salnon, vesterday afternoon met his lovel one, Birdle Brown of 442 South Clark street, and accused her of country.

"Sam, do not doubt me," she cried.

"Avaunt, false one! You threw me over for Amos. We part forever."

"I swear that I have never ceased to love you deeply, devotedly,"

"Then prove it."

"Come, then: if you love me as I do you we will walk arm in arm into Lake Michigan and there and our troubled lives."

"I'll go you." and the lovers linked their arms and started for the lake. When the couple arrived at the foot of Peck court they threw their arms about each other, lingered of five minutes, and then relunged into the lake.

Officer Gilman of the Henrison street station.

Officer Gilman of the Harrison street station can the pair disappear, and, securing a long pole with an iron hook, stabbed Sam in the pantaloons and dragged him ashere. Then he fished Birdle out. Both were chilled. Sam was taken to the Armory station, where he was hung over the steam pipes. Birdle excited the sympathy of a woman who was passing and who placed her in a cab and sent her home.

Mr. Kohn's Hibernating Turkeys.

CHAMBERIAIN, S. D., April 3.—A curious atory is told by Peter Kohn, a farmer living in Taylor townsalp. During the severs storm of Feb. 7 and 5 he lost two turkey hers. He had long since given up looking for them, and concluded he would find them dead when the snow went away this spring. The snow had drifted high at one end of his bern. Less Friday Mr. Kohn, when running over the drift, broke though and fell into a hole, when, behold, there were the turkeys. One of them was alive and as frisky as a kitten; the other one had evidently been dead a few hours. They had lived on show for six weeks. The turkeys were fat when found. The live hen is en oving life again, but on being liberated from its strange prison was afreid of everything and would run away from any live animal.

A Great Thoroughfare

WHAT IS GOING ON IN SOCIETY. Fociety life in gradually transferring itself from drawing rooms, concert halls, and dining tables to Central Park, Tukedo, the Country

Club, and the happy hunting grounds of Lone Island, Westchester, and New Jerrer, Itlakes but a few worm days, with the bright sun and gentle breezes of spring, to accomplish this translation, for the human animal, whether poor or rich, centle or simple, loves the country far better than the town, and is gind of the first exense to get away from the dust and

grime of city streets.

Just now Central Park and Delmonico's are the favor to rallying points. Home cooking, however good it may chance to be, palls at last upon inded palates, and after a long drive of a brisk canter through the Park and along the lovely Riverside sharrened appetites find a lively dinner at Del's more agreeable than even a sumptuous repast at their own or their friends' tables. There, without effort or ceremony, they fall unexpectedly upon a room full of pleasant people and are supplied with every gastronomic delicacy without the intervention of butler, footman, or ohef, of whose ministrations at this time of the year most people are heartly tired. An hour or two with the Kendals or Rosina Vokes, or a last glance at Otero, whose engagement is now nearly over

Generally finishes the evening.

We hear, by the way, that "Reilly and the Four Hundred" as touched hands with Mc-Allister's Four Hundred, and that a very charming entertainment was given the other night, at which a number of so lety people were present, and of which the "tough gid" and little Maggie Murphy were the chief attractions. The audience found them irresi-tibly funny, and a pleasant change from "Little Tuesday." the Japanese Jugglers, and Carmencita, who have reased to be novelties.

It has been a matter of surprise to many that Mr. and Mrs. Jack Astor have been allowed to return home from their honeymoon trip without being feted and followed and run after as they were at the time of their engagement and marriage. To the young couple themselves the relief must be inexpressibly great, as notoriety. It can hardly be a gratification to privacy and in lependence for the amusement Astor and Vanderbilt families who have been from no fault or wish of their own made so unpleasantly conspicuous during the last few years in metropolitan society, could be allowed to sink gracefully into their own especial niches, the tone of that society could be largely improved.

Of course, the departure of Mr. and Mrs. Cornellus Vanderbilt and the closing of "the Breakers" for the summer will be greatly felt at Newport, which would be a very ungrateful place indeed if it did not miss them. More kin lly, generous, and hospitable hosts it would e difficult to find, or any more entirely free from the taint of arrogance and exclusiveness; but it is natural to suppose that they may themselves be weary of dinners, dances, garden parties, and the monotonous round of Newport gavety, and glad of real recrea-tion. The barring of the gates of Benulleu. too, with the absence of its charming young host and hostess, will be a blot on the beauty of Bellevue avenue, and many personal friends will remember and regret them, but the world will move on as rapidly, and the brilliant pano rama of social pleasures make as fair a show without as with these prominent leaders, whose return will be no less warmly welcomed when thei period of voluntary exile expires. In spite of the general stagnation there have been several handsome dinners and luncheons given during the last week. Mrs. Van Rensse-

Forest to-night gives a farewell dinner to Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills and other friends sailing in the Majestic on Wednesday, and Gen, and Mrs. Butterfield and Mrs. Edward Cooper are also giving dinners.

Among the passengers on the Majestle on Tuesday was Mr. Arthur James, who comes over for a brief visit, to complete some business which he was obliged to leave unfinished when he went away last November. This time charming wife, but her absence is somewhat

laer Cruger has entertained very charmingly

young Mr. and Mrs. Astor. Mrs. George De

husband, has recently arrived on their yac from the West Indies, and will make a short sojourn here before returning home. Cards are out for the wedding of Mr. Ramsay Turnbull and Miss Benedict on April 28. when the ceremony will take place quietly and be followed by a large dinner and reception

at the home of the bride's parents.

James formerly Miss Forbes, who, with her

A very novel entertainment is to be given as soon as the weather will permit at Castle Point, Hopoken, the beautiful home of Mrs. Edwin A. Stevens, in aid of the Midnight Mission and various reformatory charities in which Mrs. Stevens and her daughter. Mrs. Alexander, are interested. This is to be a series of out-of-door theatrical performances. after the fashion of those that have been so frequent and so successful of late years in England. A number of well-known actors have volunteered their services, and if the weather should be favorable a very pleasant afterneon will be assured. If, on the contrary, an unfriendly storm should interfere, Castle Point's spacious rotunds, drawing and withdrawing rooms afford abundant space for the ecommodation of actors and audience.

The calamity that has befallen the daughter of the late Secretary of State, Mr. Bayard. is one of the saddest in the history of family bereavements. To be robbed of a young husband within a fortnight of the wedding day is a blow sufficiently stunning in itself, but in this case it is aggravated a thousand fold by the noble and manly qualities which made the future happiness of the Count and Countess

The wedding of Miss Ellen Munroe and Mr. Henry Bidgway on Wednesday was an event n Paris not only among the American colony. but also among a large contingent of the old nobility, who honored the occasion with their presence. Ladies and gentlemen with hisorical titles, connected with French, not English, bygone victories, a pleasant change, by the way, from the usual record of American weddings on the other side, crowded the little church in the Avenue de l'Almas. The bridal group was also a handsome, distinguished one, and with the American guests, among whom were Mrs. Ogden Goelet, the two beautiful daughters of the Hon. James Otis, who himself beamed upon the whole assemblage: Miss Adèle Grant, Mrs. John Davis, Mrs. White law Reid, and many others, made a picturesque and interesting crowd.

Summer residents of Lenox are rejoicing that at last it is to be free of mud, the one great drawback to happiness in this favored spot. Mr. Folsom has the improvements in charge, he having shown himself to be a model citizen by coming all the way from Florida to Berkshire to attend a town meeting. The village streets and all the country roads within a mile of the vi lage are to be Telfordized, at a cost of \$20,000, one-half of which has been already subscribed by wealth; landowners and the remainder undertaken by the village. This improvement will largely increase

value as a means of comfort and enjoyment. The new boating club, with its pretty boat hou-e on Stockbridge Lake, promises to be extremely popular, for although the dimensions of "The l'owl" will hardly admit of a very extensive regatta being held on its blue waters. yet rowing and punting are an inexhaustible source of amusement to the young, and the gayly decked pleasure boats will be a novelty even to the everlasting bills which have looked down upon its undisturbed surface since the beginning of time.

The last authors' reading will occur in the hall of the Young Women's Christian Association. 7 East Fifteenth street, on Wednesday afternoon, April 22, at 8 o'clock. Mr. Hamilton W. Maybee will preside, and the following gentlemen will read: John Hendrick Bangs, Prof. H. H. Boycsen, Will Carleton, Samuel L. Clem-Johnson, and Frank R. Stockton.

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